

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 NOVEMBER 1983

PLO Affairs

Prisoner Exchange — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat released 6 Israeli prisoners detained by loyalists since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in exchange for Israel's releasing 4,800 Palestinians and Lebanese whom it has been holding, primarily in the Ansar detention camp in southern Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported. The Israelis, who had been held in Tripoli, returned to Israel aboard an Israeli missile boat, while 3,600 of the Palestinians and Lebanese were allowed to return to their homes in southern Lebanon. Some 1,100 others were sent by air to Algiers, according to WAKH and Algiers radio. In messages reported by Jerusalem and Paris radios, 'Arafat and Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir expressed their thanks to the French Government for its assistance.

'Arafat told a news conference reported by Beirut radio that he is "very pleased," adding, however, that "there is no relationship" between the prisoner release and diplomatic efforts to end the siege of his positions in Tripoli. He also told a Radio Monte Carlo interviewer that the release of the two Israelis still held by the PFLP-General Command would be considered in the "next phase" of negotiations, adding that PFLP-GC leader Ahmad Jibril had caused the delay in the release of the Palestinians and Lebanese held by Israel. The PFLP-GC official spokesman, in a statement broadcast by Turbul voice of the Palestinian Revolution radio, said that 'Arafat's agreement constitutes a "flagrant departure" from PLO Executive Committee decisions and that 'Arafat made the agreement to "protect himself and ensure his departure from Tripoli." Similarly, the secretary general of the General Command expressed "astonishment" at the agreement, stating that on 'Arafat's instructions the negotiator with the Israelis had worked only for "a certain Palestinian side" and that the PFLP-GC will continue to negotiate for the release of Palestinians still held by the Israelis, SANA disclosed.

Tripoli Cease-Fire, Negotiations — Following 'Arafat's 23 November agreement to a formal cease-fire in Tripoli, Palestinian opposition leaders agreed to maintain a cease-fire indefinitely, as long as 'Arafat's forces do not break the agreement, the Voice of Palestinian Revolution announced. The dissidents' agreement came after several days of negotiations in Syria, which were described by Damascus radio, between Fatah and 'Arafat loyalists led by Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, dissidents led by Nimr Salih and Samih Abu Kuwayk, PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, and a four-man delegation from the Nonaligned Movement. The nonaligned delegation departed Damascus, according to Damascus television, but KUNA noted that the Yugoslian and Senegalese representatives had been left behind. The Saudi foreign minister also remained in Damascus, "as though he was awaiting some kind of an answer," Radio Monte Carlo stated.

Delegation in USSR — PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko discussed the latest Palestinian developments, according to San'a Voice of Palestine radio and TASS. The Soviet foreign minister expressed "deep concern" at the "senseless and unnatural fratricidal clashes" between Palestinian factions. Meanwhile, in Damascus the PLO Executive Committee secretary stated that Qaddumi's delegation "represents only itself and not the PLO Executive Committee," Turbul Voice of the Palestinian Revolution reported.

Lebanon

Political Developments — The Lebanese Cabinet decided to ask all armed Palestinian forces to leave Tripoli and Lebanon, Beirut radio announced. While noting that the Lebanese Government has done the same thing in the past, 'Arafat said he had not yet received notification of the government's decision, KUNA reported. Official Lebanese sources cited by Beirut radio confirmed the severance of relations with Iran and the freezing of relations with Libya, explaining that the actions were taken because Iran had failed to confirm the Lebanese Government's appointment of an ambassador and had ignored its request that the two countries end the "illegal presence of forces" from their countries in Lebanon.

Military Developments — U.S. Marines were put on alert on 23 November in response to a warning of a possible booby-trapped car, Beirut radio reported. A French soldier was wounded when a bomb was thrown at his patrol, according to the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio. In the mountain region, on 23 November Lebanese Army positions in and around Suq al-Gharb came under artillery bombardment of such intensity that it was mistaken for an airstrike nearby, Beirut radio reported. Exchanges of fire continued in the area throughout 24 November, the radio added.

Iran-Iraq War

In a statement reported by Baghdad radio, the commander of naval and coastal defense forces stated that recent Iraqi naval and air victories refuted Iranian "lies and deceptions regarding the alleged safe passage" in the northeastern Gulf and warned "companies and commercial ships" against entering the area because "Iraqi naval forces and mines will destroy any ship that may enter the area."

Jordan-Iraq Relations

Jordan's King Husayn arrived in Iraq on 23 November and returned to Amman the following day after holding talks with President Saddam Husayn on the Palestinian situation, the Iran-Iraq war, and Jordanian-Iraqi relations, INA and Amman radio reported.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Pakistani President's Aims, Policy Viewed

LD241107 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0510 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Kabul, November 23, BAKHTAR: A political observer of BIA writes:

After nine week confrontation with its people the regime of General Ziaul Haq in Pakistan is faced with a political cul-de-sac and is thinking now of making a rather more dangerous adventure east of Pakistan's borders.

Ziaul strives to depict India as being allegedly involved in the internal problems of Afghanistan in order that he could thus distract the public opinion of Pakistan from the real source of danger to the peace and security of the region and Pakistan which emanates from the existence of his regime itself and thus prolong its rule.

Ziaul Haq not only reproaches India in words but there are [as received] news that military contingents are being despatched from Sind towards Rajasthan the place where armed clashes have taken place three times in the past.

Behind the scenario of all plots and conspiracies are the American strategists whose work consists in the main in reinforcing the aggressive capabilities of dictatorial regimes.

Replying to a BBC correspondent as to whence the danger arises, Mrs Indira Gandhi explicitly stated that the flooding of sophisticated and modern American weapons to Islamabad in alarming proportions constitutes a great source of danger to the peace of region. "Only very simple folks may think that India is big and Pakistan is small and therefore Pakistan would not use these weapons against India."

Everybody knows that whenever the military dictators of Pakistan have found themselves to their own reckoning to be stronger, they have bounced down upon their neighbors at the behest of their American masters.

This time political unrest and the increasing anti-dictatorial popular anger has made them madder than ever, while the delivery of F-16 fighter bombers and Harpoons, anti-ship missiles, have made them more intoxicated than before.

It must be recalled that the military authorities of Pakistan did not wait even longer than a week after the a semi-circular trip of Weinberger around India, that is, from China to Sri Lanka and from Sri Lanka to Pakistan to take a threatening posture vis-a-vis the neighbours.

Ziaul Haq said to the reporters in Lahore that his country was in a position to solve the issue of Kashmir unilaterally.

Anyhow, the peace-loving countries such as the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and India who are confronted with motley-hued interventions and threats from Pakistan will not be cowed down by these conditions which are a doing of imperialists and the executors of their strategy.

The strength of these countries lies in the democratic awakening of their people. This is General Ziaul who is pitted against every individual Pakistani and is out to make adventures wherever and whenever possible. The destiny of Islamabad-type regimes depends on which direction the winds of time will blow. Perhaps one night this idea may strike the mind of another general that he is better than Ziaul or the Pakistani people would eventually decide to save Pakistan by getting rid of dictators.

It is fortunate that in spite of all the desperate efforts of Ziaul's regime the real political leaders of Pakistan did not allow themselves to be misled by the propaganda bogeys of so-called "Soviet threat" or "India threat."

They have a good impression of the DRA and are opposed to any kind of confrontation of Pakistan with its neighbours.

Former Party Secretary in Balkh Executed

LD242207 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] An ex-secretary of the provincial party committee of Balkh, Ahad Rahnaward, and his accomplices have been executed.

Ahad Rahnaward and his three accomplices, abusing their provincial party and state responsibilities, abusing party positions and violating the principles and norms of party life and the legality and democratic justice of the DRA, killed Sayd 'Azim Gawhari on 21 November 1981.

Rahnaward and his accomplices with various pretexts had declared Gawhari missing and thus concealed the truth about his death. However, as a result of the activity of the DRA security authorities, an investigation began in connection with the case as a result of which it was found that he had been killed by Ahad Rahnaward and his accomplices.

The investigation dossier of the incident, containing documents and confessions of Rahnaward and his three accomplices, was submitted to the DRA special revolutionary court for further judicial considerations. The court assessed the file and on the basis of Article 221 of the criminal procedures law and with the profound observation of revolutionary legality sentenced the murderers to death.

The revolutionary court order concerning the execution of Rahnaward and his accomplices has been carried out in accordance with Article 58 of the DRA basic principles after the approval of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium.

USSR Gosplan Official Arrives 23 Nov

LD232154 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] (Vladislav Vasilyevich Dvortsov), member of the [word indistinct] of the USSR State Planning Committee, arrived today

in Kabul at the head of a delegation to take part in the (second) subcommittee session on economic and planning cooperation.

At Kabul Airport the delegation was welcomed by Serwar Mangal, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and head of the State Planning Committee; members of the above committee; representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Protocol Department; and some members of the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

Reportage on Commonwealth Summit Conference

Secretary General's Address

BK231508 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0435 GMT
23 Nov 83

[Address by Commonwealth Secretary General Ramphal at 23 November inaugural session of Commonwealth summit in New Delhi — live]

[Text] Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, our Commonwealth heads of government, delegates from our very many member countries, Your Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen: The Commonwealth prime ministers have come to India 34 years after India came to the Commonwealth and offered it the challenge of renewal. The moment was auspicious for both challenge and response. Jawaharlal Nehru, Panditji to India's many millions, was molding history at the moment of great creativity. In the space of a few years [words indistinct] inspired the emergence of the world's largest democracy — Republican India — the modern Commonwealth and the Nonaligned Movement.

In the case of the Commonwealth, his challenge found a worthy response among men who shared his vision of a more ordered and more equitable world, men like Attlee and Ebert and Lester Pearson. Others later were to build the new Commonwealth on the foundation they laid in 1949, men like MacMillan, Nukhruma, Makarios, and Tunku Abdul Rahman. They all came to that new Commonwealth. They and their many other colleagues came with differing perceptions, sometimes even with skepticism, and each contributed out of his own and out of his country's genius.

Merely to recall their names today is somehow to retell the story of the Commonwealth's steady evolution through the postwar era, a continuous commingling of the world's variety — not merely of cultures and races, of continents and oceans, or forms of governments and political philosophies, but the coming together as on a bridge of elements from most of the world's groups and blocs — whether political, military, economic, or regional into which that postwar world was itself dividing. Without aspiring to be grandeur, without a vaulting ambition to lead, the Commonwealth has evolved into a facility of value beyond its membership, but not altogether beyond the vision of its founders. For it was Nehru himself who left us the vision of a Commonwealth that would bring a touch of healing to a sorely troubled and divided world.

As I paid homage to him at Shantivan [Nehru memorial] a few days ago, I asked myself whether the Commonwealth has proved worthy of this vision. And I answered, I hope with honesty, that it had at least in part fulfilled it, but that despite its works and real achievements there remained the potential still to be grasped.

Many of you, presidents and prime ministers, have already been part of the process of the Commonwealth evolution, have been indeed among its architects. Today all of you together shape its role. Each heads of government meeting, therefore, is a challenge to the Commonwealth to respond out of its potential to the contemporary needs. By those standards, the challenge of this

meeting is immense, for those needs are larger and the compulsions to meet them more pressing than for many a year.

In the 2 years since Melbourne the global political environment has deteriorated at an ever quickening pace. As East-West tensions have intensified, international security has become more fragile. As the arms race has accelerated, the ethic of peaceful settlement has lost ground. We are witnessing an encroaching militarism and a further erosion of world order. Each of the Commonwealth's many regions has suffered to some degree in the prevailing climate of confrontation, suspicion, fear, and insecurity, but the Commonwealth's smallest states have been the most vulnerable.

In my report to heads of government when speaking of the Falklands and Britain's stand for principle against an unlawful resort to force, I warned and I quote: Tomorrow it could be the turn of another small country, this time with no capacity to provide or invoke a response, that is, the victim. The Commonwealth must never forget that a member state, Cyprus, remains a country divided by the unlawful presence of foreign troops. [no end quote] That report went to press in mid-September. Even within 2 months it was all to become too real. To a rather special degree these dangers and deteriorations have had their impact on an already grievous situation in southern Africa, heightening Commonwealth concerns and heightening also Commonwealth obligations.

The challenge posed to the Commonwealth by these political trends are so direct and so immediate that the response of leaders at New Delhi could be itself an element of the Commonwealth evolution. And much the same is true in the area of North-South issues, that label itself standing to conceal that these are matters critical to the lives of hundreds of millions of people.

The Commonwealth over the years has been pointing a way forward. Each of your meetings from Kingston in 1975 to Melbourne in 1981 has made a contribution greatly valued by the international community. In one sense these efforts all come together now here in New Delhi, most because the global dialogue has run into the sands of despair and because the Commonwealth itself at the instance of its finance ministers has refused to succumb to any sense of hopelessness. Beckoning the way toward the new Bretton Woods, they have invited you at New Delhi to take the first step on that journey.

Perhaps not since Cancun has there been such an opportunity at the highest political level to help to break the current stalemate and make a new start toward reaching a firmer ground that both expectation and reality may occupy. At Melbourne, Cancun shone as a hope. At New Delhi, it appears as a warning — a warning that the opportunity can be seized or lost and it will be lost if at New Delhi we do no more than stand firmly by declared positions on either side of the divide. For that way, all will stand still, leaving the world economy in dire stress and the overwhelming majority of developing countries in ever-deepening distress.

World leaders can do better, and you have, yourself prime minister, given a much-admired lead in reaching a cross that divides through your meetings in New York last September.

They were a beginning, a renewal as it were of commitment to values for which India has consistently labored — values of freedom, of sovereignty, of internationalism, of human betterment. Here in New Delhi there is a chance for the Commonwealth to give those values a further global push, helping as it does to convince the now uncertain world that the way of negotiations still lies open and can be pursued through a renewal of dialogue on an even more promising basis. [applause]

There will be many other matters that you, the leaders of our Commonwealth countries, will talk about and not always informal ways around the table. But so overwhelming are the central issues of peace and cooperation that the signal for which an attentive world looks to New Delhi may not come from your discourse on many matters but from your accord on even a few of them and your resolve to act to widen that accord among all leaders.

What the people of the Commonwealth look forward from New Delhi is quite modest. They look for an enlargement of hope, for some hope for sustained prosperity. But for many, many hundreds of millions hope for an even tolerable tomorrow. It is within your reach to advance that better prospect.

There is, I believe, a conjuncture of elements in New Delhi. That is propitious to your success and there are examples being offered from among you of compromise and reconciliation that inspire and encourage us. It was Tagore who wrote or sang: The lantern which I carry in my hand makes enemy of the darkness of the farther road. As you confront a dark and threatening global scene, you carry that lantern in your hand. Thank you, Prime Ministers. [applause]

Nigerian President's Speech

BK240036 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0446 GMT
23 Nov 83

[Address by Nigerian President Shehu Shagari at 23 November inaugural session of Commonwealth summit in New Delhi — live]

[Text] Honorable Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, my colleagues, heads of states and governments, Mr Secretary General, their excellencies, distinguished guests: It gives me great pleasure to have the opportunity of saying a few words in response to the inspiring address of welcome so eloquently delivered by our host prime minister. I am in the enviable position of being the beneficiary of (attending) the Republic Day celebrations of this great country. I am happy to be back so soon to share with the 46 other heads of governments the good things that I had all to myself. Indian hospitality is so abundant that the number of guests will not lacking its detailed attention to make each feel as a most honored guest. [as heard] I am sure my colleagues will bear testimony to this even within the short time that they have been in New Delhi. The people of this lovely city of New Delhi are at one with the Government of India in giving (heart-warming) affections for their guests, showing clearly the special bond which unites peoples of the Commonwealth. [applause]

The meeting of Commonwealth heads of government is in itself unique not only in its form and modality, but in its composition. In this day and age of widening divisions among nations, the fora for frank and informal interchange between leaders from all parts of the globe are becoming increasingly fewer. The Commonwealth is one such organization for genuine dialogue between countries — big and small, rich and poor, developed as well as developing. Where else can one best capture that unique spirit of the Commonwealth but in New Delhi — the capital of a country that has itself made outstanding contributions to foster the Commonwealth spirit?

The history of the modern Commonwealth is replete with the vision of the first prime minister of independent India — the great Jawaharlal Nehru — under whom, permit me to say, dear host, you underwent your parental and political tutelage. When, in spite of the sometimes bitter struggle for independence, Pandit Nehru decided that India should remain in the Commonwealth, he took a decision, which I dare say assured the preservation of the Commonwealth, a decision which became a precedent for other leaders of colonial territories that emerged into independence. India's continued membership when it became a republic was another precedent which consolidated the organization as a free association of states irrespective of their political systems — monarchy or republic. It is not far fetched to say that Indian decision in 1947 removed the stigma which otherwise might have stained the British Commonwealth as an association of Great Britain and the white dominion which had no place for the nonwhites territories that were on the verge of independence.

Honorable Prime Minister, the vision of Nehru and his contemporaries of an association that will concern itself with the preoccupations of all its members provides a worthy setting for our discussions here in New Delhi. The tasks before our summit are clear and urgent. Our deliberations must enable the Commonwealth to do more to end the racism and apartheid in southern Africa, which is a continuing negation of the fundamental and unique symbolism of our multiracial Commonwealth. The situation in Namibia and the regime in South Africa, for whose exclusion from the Commonwealth India played such vital role, continue to pose a grave challenge to us all. It is a challenge which we should face so as to liberate Namibia and to restore to the nonwhite people of South Africa their human dignity and the fundamental rights. In this context, I am sure we all share a sense of disappointment that the promise for immediate Namibian independence in 1982 which was held out by us by the contact group at the time of our last meeting in Melbourne has been so wantonly frustrated. We must therefore employ every possible initiative for the liberation of Namibia in our deliberations.

In our present circumstances, effective sanctions against South Africa should be a matter of consensus among us. Avoidance of sporting links with that country [in] which the Commonwealth has taken some initiatives should be pursued relentlessly in the face of the shameless attempt by Pretoria to buy respectability. Indeed, we must try to see that our Delhi meeting is remembered for its practical and the effective contribution to the liberation of Namibia and the demise of racial oppression in southern Africa.

[applause] For how else can we better honor the memory of that great Indian leader and sage Mahatma Gandhi whose courage and foresight in opposing racism in South Africa has won universal acclaim?

Honorable prime ministers, dear colleagues, we are meeting at a time when international peace and security has been threatened to an unprecedented degree. The confrontation between the superpowers which gave us much concern at our last meeting in Melbourne has worsened. We see this in the intensification of their nuclear arms race, in the violation of the sovereignty of independent countries on the excuse of maintaining superpower global balance, and generally in the resurgence of the cold war to a degree that generates a feeling of insecurity, especially among the smaller nations. It must be our common aim to use the opportunity of our deliberations for contributing a positive way to the lessening of international tensions by enlarging the scope of understanding across the divide of North-South, East-West, and developed and the developing countries. Side by side with the political uncertainties is the global economic recession that has affected all countries, but has been particularly hard on the developing countries. With the large number of the membership of the Commonwealth being developing countries, it is right that concern for their economic plight should feature prominently in our deliberations. [applause]

Earlier this year here in Delhi, the summit of the Nonaligned Movement initiated the preoccupations of the South and its perceptions of how a crippling international economic situation may be improved. Since then, the North at Williamsburg and through other consultative procedures has expressed its views on how the ends desired by all may be reached.

But the fact remains that little concrete progress has been made in devising agreed practical actions to meet the urgency and seriousness of the situation. One of our main tasks at this unique gathering must therefore be to assist the international community as a whole in working out a basis for a joint action by the North and the South. Happily, we have had the groundwork prepared by our indefatigable secretary general and the various studies commissions on global economic problems which have been widely appreciated even outside the Commonwealth. With these outstanding contributions from the Commonwealth machinery and the heart-warming hospitality that we have received, I am sure heads of government will have most valuable and constructive deliberations.

Once more, I would like to express my deep appreciations to the government and people of this great country for the warm reception accorded to us since our arrival here. You have indeed made us feel at home. May I also express warm welcome to the new members — Antigua and Barbados, Maldives, and St Kitts and Nevis — whose membership will further enrich our association. I am sure I speak on their behalf as well as other members of the Commonwealth when I say that we all look forward to a very stimulating and productive meeting under the very able and wise guidance of our host — the honorable prime minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi. Thank you very much. [applause]

Trudeau Address

BK241609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0525 GMT
23 Nov 83

[Address by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau at 23 November inaugural session of Commonwealth summit in New Delhi — live]

[Text] Madame chairman, distinguished colleagues, and friends; Mr Secretary General, ladies, and gentlemen: It should be true that the difference between a politician and a statesman is that the former worries about the next election whereas the latter is concerned with the next generation. If that be true, then we are fortunate indeed to be meeting at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting [CHOGM].

The very nature of CHOGM inspired us to satisfy the attitudes and the generalities whereby problems are often avoided because, through the agenda and the format, we are challenged everytime we do so. The agenda is so structured that we are turned away from the kind of question that we have to deal with daily in our nations or indeed often between us bilaterally, and we are guided toward a kind of problem — that great swirl of problems which sometimes threatens to engulf mankind. And for the format, well, we meet between leaders of sovereign nations, we communicate with each other in the same language, and we know that sophistry can be challenged in our discussions in the much more forthright ways and even in our more vital democratic forums. Because in this forum we are challenged by equals and not by official oppositions or by media who often have an antiestablishment bias. So, we are fortunate to be meeting here, and yet we are challenged to be statesmen and women, because we meet, as several of my colleagues mentioned this morning, we meet at particularly perilous times in the life of our planet — perilous economically and perilous politically, and particularly dangerous as you pointed out, Madame Chairman, because of the threat of a nuclear holocaust which, indeed, enjoined us not to be concerned about the next generation, but to be concerned about all generations, that is to say the future of mankind. But to say no to annihilation is not sufficient to make statesmen out of us. We must, therefore, provide the alternatives. And I believe that they can be found in the sense of dialogue, in the sense of understanding which flows from tolerance, which flows from the belief that diverse beliefs, diverse and divergent ideologies still can be transcended by what mankind holds in common, and in that sense, you are here to bear witness by your deeds to the fundamental unity of the human family.

We are fortunate, too, to be meeting in this great country, because its contribution to modern statecraft has been to demonstrate that out of the diversity of language, religion, ethnic origin, culture, economic, political difference — out of that diversity can be born one of the most vibrant democracies — this great democracy of some 800 million people. [applause] Reference was made to Indira Gandhi's distinguished father and how his decision, politically agonizing though it must have been, was a brilliant act of statecraft [applause], since it was at the foundation of this multiracial Commonwealth. That principle of his action

was inspired by India's first prime minister's sense of tolerance, and no doubt it came as has been mentioned this morning in a body politic which have been inspired by the great Mahatma Gandhi whose spirituality and moral courage [applause] helped the founding of this nation. You, Madame Chairman, in a speech in 1968 indicated how that spirituality was founded on the Hindu texts, sacred texts of Hinduism but also on the teachings of Christianity and Islam and there, too, was a reconciliation of differences which can guide us. So, Madame Chairman, we are fortunate to be meeting in India, and I believe we are fortunate to be meeting under your chairmanship. You have shown in the past year through your leadership to the nonaligned nations that they can follow paths of moderation and of realism. You have shown in your summit you convened in New York and to which the secretary general made reference; you have shown that the straightforward approach of the Commonwealth is no nonsense format. It can be of great use even to the rather stultifying atmosphere at the United Nations. So, we think we are grateful to be here, Madame Chairman. We thank you for bringing us together. It has been said that the highest form of hope is the despair overcome, and representing as we do one quarter of the human race, I think that my best response to your address, Madame Chairman, would be to wish that these days, these following days can permit us to give that kind of hope to our brothers and sisters of the world. [applause].

First Executive Session

*BK231617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
23 Nov 83*

[Text] A number of new suggestions to control the spread of nuclear arms, reduce the level of international tension, and improve the atmosphere in East-West relations were made by the Commonwealth leaders at their first executive session this afternoon. Among these was a proposal that nuclear powers should put a freeze on the manufacture of nuclear weapon. In return, nonnuclear weapon countries should undertake not to manufacture these arms. Nuclear powers should also gradually reduce the level of their arms pile and the resulting savings be diverted to development.

Another suggestion pertained to the security of smaller states and envisages an umbrella of security for them by the Commonwealth countries themselves.

The session was devoted to a survey of the world political situation.

In her preliminary remarks, Mrs Gandhi suggested that the conference may appeal to the two superpowers to agree on at least one or two measures of the arms reduction as a step to alleviate the current fears of a nuclear war.

The Canadian prime minister, Mr Trudeau, led the discussion. Those who took part were President Kaunda of Zambia, President Nyerere of Tanzania, Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher, Prime Minister Hawke of Australia and the leaders of delegation from Bahamas, Mauritius, Seychelles, Antigua, and Malaysia.

A conference spokesman said the discussion was marked by deep disquiet and concern over the growing East-West tension and proliferation of nuclear arms. Some of the participants expressed fears of foreign bases on the Indian Ocean. It was suggested that the superpowers should start removing bases which are far away from their countries.

The leaders also expressed concern over the possibility of South Africa requiring nuclear arms and made a strong plea to ensure that this does not happen.

Zambian Proposal

*BK231409 Delhi General Overseas Service in English
1330 GMT 23 Nov 83*

[Text] Zambia is proposing a four-member Commonwealth mission to Washington and Moscow to urge stoppage of nuclear arms race. The mission will comprise India, Australia, Canada, and Nigeria. Disclosing this in New Delhi today, the Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, said that he is hopeful that the initiative will be favored by the Commonwealth leaders. Dr Kaunda is not certain how soon the mission will visit the superpower capitals.

24 November Session

*BK240742 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT
24 Nov 83*

[Text] The Commonwealth leaders resumed their discussion on the international situation on the 2d day of their summit in New Delhi today. The focus is on deteriorating superpower relations and general grim international scene. The leaders are likely to take up the economic issues later today. These will include global economic crisis and the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries.

Denunciation of Grenada Invasion

*BK240857 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT
24 Nov 83*

[Text] At the Commonwealth summit in New Delhi today, leaders from African countries vehemently denounced the U.S. invasion of Grenada, one of the member countries. The closed door executive session, which was resumed this morning, took up the Grenada issue for completing overnight deliberations on the world political situation with special reference to the security environment. Members felt that invasion has not only eroded but destroyed the Commonwealth convention of nonintervention in the internal matters of sovereign countries besides [as heard] violating the UN Charter and international law. The leaders expressed apprehension that it will have far reaching consequences, particularly in southern Africa.

Those who took part in the discussion were President Kaunda of Zambia, Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth of Mauritius, and the prime minister of Solomon Islands, Mr Mamaloni. The discussions will continue in the afternoon.

Discussions on Grenada

*BK241655 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
24 Nov 83*

[Excerpt] The recent events in Grenada dominated the discussions during the resumed meeting of the Commonwealth summit in New Delhi today. Different viewpoints were expressed during the 4-hour long deliberations on the subject with each Caribbean country explaining the circumstances under which the U.S. forces intervened in Grenada.

The session began in the morning with an hour-long discussion on the world political situation referring to especially the breakdown of Geneva talks on disarmament yesterday.

During the morning session the African leaders said that the invasion of Grenada poses a great danger to the Commonwealth itself. It is a flagrant violation of the principles of noninterference enshrined in the UN Charter. If this is accepted as a precedent, it will open up dangerous possibilities in southern Africa. They regretted that some Caribbean countries, who are members of the Commonwealth, colluded in this invasion by a superpower. They said the Commonwealth should reaffirm the principle that each nation has a right to choose its own form of government.

During the post-lunch session, leaders of each Caribbean country explained at length what has happened in Grenada before the U.S. intervention, which they described as a rescue mission. Asserting that they are wedded to a democratic system, they said the Caribbean countries have hardly any force to protect themselves. They sought to allay fears of African countries and said this would not be a precedent and the Caribbean countries would continue to support the African cause.

One of them pointed out a similar intervention happened earlier in other countries, particularly in Bangladesh and Uganda. Intervening on behalf of India, Mrs Gandhi said that there can be no comparison between the developments in the former East Pakistan and creation of Bangladesh and the invasion of Grenada by the United States. India had never attacked or occupied any territory outside the country although we have been attacked and our territory was occupied by others.

In the case of Bangladesh, Mrs Gandhi said that India took action only after our cities were bombed in a concerted and simultaneous attack. The internal situation in any country does not justify intervention by another country.

Supporting Mrs Gandhi's view, President Nyerere of Tanzania said that he was glad that Mrs Gandhi had rejected the comparison. He pointed out that the situation in Uganda was also much different and the people of Tanzania acted in self-defense against Idi Amin.

Mrs Gandhi also said that double standards have been applied by some countries. Referring to developments in Afghanistan where strong reactions were created and are still continuing, no such reaction is seen in this case, she said.

The conference spokesman later told newsmen that many leaders felt what is important is the future of Grenada. Some of the

Caribbean leaders said they intend to have a regional security force. The Commonwealth countries can help in this regard. They also suggested that no strong language should be used in the final communique regarding the situation in Grenada.

The spokesman said the issue will be discussed informally during the retreat in Goa and efforts will be made to arrive at a consensus.

Mugabe Remarks on Grenada

*MB241335 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT
24 Nov 83*

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says the American invasion of Grenada was an undemocratic action with far-reaching consequences in southern Africa. Speaking at the executive session of the Commonwealth heads of government in New Delhi today, Comrade Mugabe said the invasion of Grenada might give the racist Pretoria regime the right to invade neighboring independent countries.

The prime minister called on the Commonwealth countries to accept that there should be respect for the right of every nation to decide on the form of government it wants. Comrade Mugabe expressed fears that the superpowers will in future use some countries to impose their will on small countries.

Cable to Queen Elizabeth

*BK240328 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
24 Nov 83*

[Text] The heads of Commonwealth governments have assured Queen Elizabeth that they will attach the highest priority to exploring ways for easing international tension. In a message to the British queen on the occasion of the Commonwealth summit, the leaders said they will give added impetus to the quest for an improved world order.

Queen Elizabeth hosted a dinner last night in honor of the Commonwealth heads of governments.

Kiprianou Arrival 25 November

BK250427 Hong Kong AFP in English 0356 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 25 (AFP)— President Spiros Kiprianou of Cyprus arrived here today for the Commonwealth summit where he is to address his Commonwealth partners on the latest situation in his country.

A reliable Cypriot source said the Cypriot president, who arrived from talks in Washington and New York with U.S. and U.N. officials on last week's unilateral declaration of independence by northern Cyprus, was to address a close-door session of Commonwealth leaders this morning. The source said Mr Kiprianou would also meet Britain's Queen Elizabeth, who is currently in the Indian capital on a state visit, before leaving for the heads of government restricted session in Goa, southern India.

Mr Kiprianou is to hold a press conference on Monday on his return to the Indian capital, the source said.

Australian Prime Minister's Statement

BK250600 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, has conceded that east Caribbean countries were acting in their best interest by taking part in last month's invasion of Grenada. Mr Hawke made his statement at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in New Delhi after listening to the arguments of east Caribbean countries during the lengthy and emotional debate on the Grenada action. The Australian leader said that if his country had been consulted about an invasion before the U.S.-led assault, it would not have approved of the plan. However, Mr Hawke said he now accepted that the other Caribbean countries had not been manipulated by the United States and had reached the decision to take part in the mission independently. Other Commonwealth leaders, such as President Kaunda of Zambia, still insist that the Grenada invasion should be formally deplored by the New Delhi congress as a violation of the UN Charter.

Mr Hawke has also claimed that massive support in the United Nations for an Australian resolution has cleared the way to negotiating a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. Mr Hawke said the resolution sought to ban nuclear testing by all countries for all time. It was adopted in the United Nations by 99 votes to nil with 31 abstentions. He told the Commonwealth leaders during a debate on international security and disarmament that the vote was almost the best result Australia could have expected.

Gandhi Comments

BK250635 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] The Commonwealth leaders assembled in New Delhi will turn their attention today to the global economic crisis before they leave for Goa for their weekend retreat. They will also discuss the situation in Cyprus. The Cyprus president, Mr Kiprianou, is arriving in the capital today. The focus of yesterday's debate was on Grenada. While the Caribbean leaders defended the U.S. intervention, African leaders felt that it would set a wrong precedent and give encouragement to South Africa to take similar action.

Intervening in the debate on behalf of India, Mrs Gandhi strongly rejected attempts to draw a parallel between the U.S. invasion of Grenada and India's role in the liberation of Bangladesh. India had never attacked or occupied any territory. On the contrary, while India was attacked and its territory occupied nobody was willing to render support. The prime minister said that India did not intervene in the then East Pakistan despite a demand from the people there for recognition and help. There were 10 million refugees on Indian soil, and its impact on our economy is still being felt. Mrs Gandhi recalled how she went around the world capitals asking the leaders to take a stand and use their influence, but nobody was prepared to do so. Even then, India did not intervene. Action was forced on us when nine of our

cities were bombed in a concerted attack. There can be no comparison between these events and the invasion of Grenada. She also pointed out that Pakistan not only attacked India in 1971 but also used arms supplied by the United States. The supply of arms by the United States is still a matter of concern in the region.

Mrs Gandhi also pointed out that some countries are applying double standards. She said strong reactions were created on the developments in Afghanistan and they are still continuing. But no such reaction is seen in the case of Grenada.

Supporting Mrs Gandhi's stand, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania spoke in similar terms on the Tanzania-Uganda situation. He said the situation in Uganda was much different and the people of Tanzania acted in self-defense against Idi Amin.

Briefing newsmen, a spokesman of the conference said that the Commonwealth leaders will try to reach a consensus on the Grenada problem during their informal talks in Goa. The Caribbean countries, the spokesman said, made it clear that they will not agree to mention in the communique any demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Grenada. The spokesman said that the Commonwealth secretary general has received a message that Mr Alastair McIntyre will not be in a position to head the interim administration in Grenada because of illness.

The Bangladesh president, Lieutenant General Ershad, called on Mrs Gandhi in New Delhi yesterday. They were together for about 20 minutes. It is understood that the two leaders discussed mainly matters which are before the Commonwealth conference.

The prime minister hosted a dinner last night in honor of Commonwealth leaders.

Dominica-Guyana Clash

BK250849 Hong Kong AFP in English 0800 GMT 25 Nov 83

[By Anne Penketh]

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 25 (AFP) — Dominica and Guyana clashed this morning at the Commonwealth summit over the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, with some ("confusion") over whether the eastern Caribbean countries had been invited to take action by Grenada itself.

Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles told a press briefing here that the eastern Caribbean had invited the United States — "which did not jump at the chance of saving us" — to intervene following the October 19 military coup by General Hudson Austin. She said the invitation was extended at the request of the Grenadians themselves, particularly Sir Paul Scoon, the governor-general and "only legal constitutional" power on the island. But Miss Charles was unable to explain why a letter from Sir Paul, asking the region to intervene was released only several days after the invasion on October 25. Miss Charles said she was already in Washington, where the invasion was launched on the

day she arrived, and thus was not in Dominica at the time to receive the letter.

But Prime Minister Forbes Burnham of Guyana, who repeated his condemnation of "this nefarious deed," said the evidence of Grenadians asking the troops into their country was "non-existent."

Furthermore, he said that it had emerged here at the Commonwealth summit, which opened on Wednesday, that the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States — Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Antigua — decided in Barbados two days after the coup in Grenada to launch the invasion. But he said that at an informal meeting of the 12 Caricom [Caribbean Community and Common Market] states on October 22-23, lasting until 3 a.m. local time, no reference was made to this decision.

Mr. Burnham pointed out that on Saturday, October 22, Sir Paul Scoon had contacted three states, including Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers in London.

He said Sir Paul had told them that General Austin had submitted a list of names for a civilian government which he said did not include any military names, nor the pro-Cuban former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard.

"Scoon said he was satisfied, and that the only reservation he had was whether they would have accepted the appointment," Mr. Burnham said. He said that a consensus had been reached at the Caricom meeting that a solution to the Grenadian crisis must be regional, must not be military and should not breach the U.N. Charter and international law. He added that names for a new government had been "tossed around" by St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago at the meeting, but that Jamaica and Barbados had questioned the consensus that had been reached and had continued with the invasion plan.

Miss Charles maintained that the invasion had been [word indistinct] because weapons were being stockpiled on the island and if they had not [words indistinct]. She added that Soviets, Cubans, North Koreans, Bulgarians and Libyans were on the island before the invasion. She also charged that if "certain persons" had not leaked news of the impending invasion, there would have been "far less bloodshed."

Mr. Burnham, who was reported to be the source of the leak said today that he had not spread the news as he was not privy to the decision. He said that the arms found on Grenada were for "defensive" purposes, as former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who was assassinated prior to the coup, had warned in 1981 and 1982 of an invasion threat by the Americans, who last year carried out manoeuvres which "coincided almost exactly" with last month's invasion. He also denied that Grenada was attempting to export its Cuban-style revolution. "Revolution is not exportable, it must be an indigenous thing," he said.

Miss Charles said she had no commitment on when the U.S. troops would pull out of Grenada. But she added that she thought the Americans would have left within 60 days of the invasion.

25 November Deliberations

BK250921 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT
25 Nov 83

[Text] On the 3d day of the summit meeting in New Delhi today, the Commonwealth leaders have a discussion on the world economic situation. They were also given an account of the recent developments in Cyprus by President Kiprianou who arrived in the capital this morning.

Mrs Gandhi, who presided over the deliberations, emphasized in her introductory remarks the need for both the rich and developing countries to work together to solve the global economic problems threatening the social and economic stability of nations. She pointed out that most of the countries are affected by the worsening economic situation. Whatever be the recovery in the industrial countries, particularly in America, it hardly benefited the developing countries as the basic orders of global imbalances persist. It is, therefore, essential to bring about purposeful reforms in the international economic system. She referred to the approach of the nonaligned summit which, she said, was moderate and reasonable. Mrs Gandhi pointed out that the developing countries are the worst sufferers of the economic crisis and they have little say in the financial management system. That is why a dialogue is essential. This can be in the form of a conference with universal participation. An expert group set up by her as chairperson of Nonaligned Movement will be meeting shortly. She observed that a long-term solution resulting in a new economic order is essential. This should not obstruct the immediate and urgent measures.

Mrs Gandhi also referred to the document "Toward New Bretton Wood," prepared by the Commonwealth Secretariat. It recognizes the need for basic changes and draws attention to the danger of ad hoc approach to monetary and financial issues. Mrs Gandhi also stressed the need for increasing the size of IDA-7 [International Development Association-7] replenishment substantially to the benefit of developing countries, reversing protectionist trends, and stabilizing commodity prices.

The Commonwealth secretary general, Dr S. Ramphal, has said he feels reassured of the prospects of reaching satisfactory conclusions on the issues being discussed by the Commonwealth leaders. Briefing newsmen shortly before the leaders left for Goa, he said the debates during the last 3 days have been inspiring. The discussions will be continued during the retreat at the weekend which he feels will be quite hectic. Dr Ramphal was confident that a consensus will be reached even on contentious issues like Grenada, Namibia and the economic questions.

Several leaders, including President Nyerere of Tanzania, President arap Moi of Kenya, President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka, and Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago Mr George Chambers, and the prime minister of New Zealand, Mr Muldoon, took part in the discussions on the economic issues which began this morning. The leaders will discuss the issues further in Goa.

Official on 3d Day*BK250955 Hong Kong AFP in English 0926 GMT 25 Nov 83*

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 25 (AFP) — Commonwealth countries meeting behind closed doors on the third day of the summit here today concentrated on economic issues and decided to set up a small "action group" to press for financial and monetary reforms.

Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal told a press briefing that there had been "substantial support" from leaders at the meeting, attended by delegates from both the industrialized and developing countries, for a report produced by nine Commonwealth financial experts, "Towards a New Bretton Woods."

Mr. Ramphal said the situation in Cyprus had also been raised this morning, with the arrival of President Spiros Kiprianou prior to the departure of the heads of government for Goa at lunchtime today.

But he said that "now was not the time" for discussions on Cyprus, which would be an item on the agenda at the weekend retreat.

Mr. Ramphal said that while there was no discussion on which countries might participate in the Commonwealth economic "action group," there was general agreement that it would be charged with carrying the document's recommendations forward into other international forums.

The economic discussions were led by New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, followed by Trinidad and Tobago Premier George Chambers, who had been mandated by finance ministers meeting in the Trinidad capital in September to push for acceptance of the "Bretton Woods" report's conclusions.

The report's title refers to the 1944 international conference which created the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

Mr. Ramphal said the meeting had tried to find a "progressive" but "middle" way forward, "a consensus with progress." He added that the Commonwealth leaders had welcomed the report's call for an international Bretton Woods-type gathering, but that it would have to be "thoroughly" prepared by a conference beforehand.

Observers had been expecting a head-on confrontation at the talks this morning between British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, following their statements at the summit's opening on the need for change in existing financial structures.

But Mrs. Thatcher did not speak this morning, according to Mr. Ramphal.

Reviewing progress so far at the summit, Mr. Ramphal noted that the mood was good and said that he was "very reassured" about the prospects for a "satisfactory conclusion."

He said that the summit's first session had produced "support and welcome" for a peace initiative by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, which had been considered during an "extremely reflective" debate on the deteriorating international environment.

He noted there had been a call to strengthen existing international bodies, notably the United Nations, which led to a discussion on the special needs of small states in the light of last month's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

The 4-1/2 hour discussion of the Grenada crisis, which is to continue in Goa, was characterized by "very frank discussion, but was not conducted in an atmosphere of rancour or acrimony," he said.

Mr. Ramphal added that the debate had provided an opportunity for those Caribbean countries associated with the intervention to explain their motives and intentions and why it did not set a precedent for other regions, such as southern Africa.

The only major item not to have been broached so far is Namibia, which is scheduled for discussion on Monday.

Mr. Ramphal said the discussions would depend on the solutions offered by African countries in order to break the current stalemate in independence negotiations.

Heads of Government Hold Meetings, Comment**Jayewardene, Gandhi***BK231119 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 23 Nov 83*

[Text] President Jayewardene, who is now in New Delhi for the Commonwealth summit, met Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for talks on the ethnic problems in the island yesterday. President Jayewardene, who met the Indian leader at her official residence, was gratified with the progress in the talks, according to a Presidential Secretariat source. The talks lasted for about 45 minutes and were held in a cordial manner.

An official spokesman said that Mrs Gandhi has assured the president that India treated the problem of Sri Lanka as entirely an internal matter. She hoped it would be settled by the president and his political colleagues. India is happy that Sri Lanka is following a democratic way of life by the rulers elected by the people and Mr Jayewardene is head of the democratic government.

More Jayewardene, Gandhi*BK241139 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 24 Nov 83*

[Text] President Jayewardene has said that he will stay on for 2 days after the Commonwealth summit ends next Tuesday to continue talks with Indian leaders. The PRESS TRUST OF

INDIA news agency quotes the president as saying that he will not negotiate directly with Tamil leaders on the island's ethnic problems during his stay in New Delhi. At a reception held yesterday for media personnel, Mr Jayewardene was approached by several media men, who were interested to hear about the talks he had earlier with the Indian prime minister.

The president said that both India and Sri Lanka were independent countries, neither would tell the other what to do about their internal problems.

Mr Jayewardene and Mrs Indira Gandhi are expected to have further talks this weekend.

Meanwhile, Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal told reporters yesterday that the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka would not be discussed at the Commonwealth summit. But he said that the Commonwealth would support talks between India and Sri Lanka to resolve the problems in an atmosphere of conciliation.

Mugabe, Thatcher

MB240910 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has met the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and indications are they will meet again. The meeting took place as other leaders mingled informally at the Commonwealth summit.

The foreign minister, Comrade Witness Mangwende, who is accompanying the prime minister, told newsmen that Zimbabwe had suggested that a UN international force be set up to drive the troops from racist South Africa out of the People's Republic of Angola. He said Zimbabwe will never contribute to the idea of having a multinational force to replace Cubans who were invited to Angola by the Luanda government.

Hawke, Lee Kuan Yew

BK250736 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Australia and Singapore have patched up their differences over Australian policy on Kampuchea. The Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, has said there is no [word indistinct] misunderstanding, a reference to criticism by Singapore that Australia was not taking a hard enough stance on Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea. He was speaking after a meeting with his Singapore counterpart, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, in New Delhi, where they are attending the Commonwealth heads of government meeting. Mr Lee said that he and Mr Hawke saw the broad picture the same way but conceded that minor difficulties

remained. Referring to Australia's distaste for the former Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea, Mr Lee said the world had to be dealt with as it was. He said there were complex reasons why, despite their (?loathing), the countries had to live with Pol Pot's presence in the Kampuchean resistance coalition.

SWAPO President Scores South Africa, U.S.

BK241445 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] The president of the South-West African People's Organization, Mr Sam Nujoma, has condemned the delaying tactics being adopted by the racist South African Government and the Reagan administration on the question of Namibia's independence. Talking to newsmen at the India International Trade Fair in New Delhi today, he said we are insisting on the linkage formula that calls for withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola for granting independence to Namibia. Mr Nujoma said Angola and Cuba are sovereign states entitled to make whatever arrangements they want. They are entitled to freedom, he added.

Mr Nujoma expressed the hope that the Commonwealth heads of government meeting would make decisive breakthrough on this issue. He also said that it is our sincere hope that the meeting will fully support the efforts of the UN secretary general in implementing the resolution which will pave the way for total decolonization of Namibia.

Gandhi on Problems in Assam, Punjab States

BK231559 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] The prime minister has said that the situation in Assam is now peaceful. Talking to PTI at a reception hosted by the Commonwealth secretary general, Mr Ramphal, in New Delhi today, Mrs Gandhi said the problem in the state is political in nature.

On Punjab, Mrs Gandhi said the leaders are moderate but there is a problem of terrorists and their activities.

New Antisubmarine Frigate Received From USSR

BK241449 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] India has received a new antisubmarine frigate from the Soviet Union. The new frigate, named *INS Ranjit*, was commissioned by the Indian ambassador to the Soviet Union, Professor Nurul Hasan, at the seaport on the Black Sea on Monday. The frigate is expected to reach India next month.

Zia Comments on Elections, Indian Relations

BK241151 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT
24 Nov 83

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said if it is decided to hold the next elections on nonparty basis, then there will be no ban on the officebearers and members of the defunct political parties to take part in the elections in their individual capacity provided they fulfill the prescribed qualifications. Talking to newsmen at the Lahore airport today, he said if political parties were allowed to function, new parties could be also be formed for which there should be certain rules and principles. The parties registered in 1979 still stand registered. Unregistered parties will be given an opportunity to do so.

About the possibility of holding simultaneous elections for the national and provincial assemblies, the president said this was one of the three options which was very useful. It was ideal to hold both the elections simultaneously, but, he said, they have to examine it, as there were administrative difficulties. In case it was not possible to hold both the elections on the same day, then there should not be more than 3-6 days' gap between the two, he added.

In reply to a question, the president emphasized that national unity was essential for safeguarding the integrity of the country against internal and external threats. It was his continuous effort that Pakistanis and all like-minded people should realize the need for national unity. Given complete unity of thought and action, positive measures could be taken to strengthen the national integrity.

About the law and order situation in the country, the president said it was quite satisfactory.

Replying to a question on recent statements of the Indian leaders about Pakistan, the president said the normalization of relations depended on the reciprocal attitude. Pakistan on its part, he said, has always adopted a positive approach in this regard.

About now, the president is presiding over the inaugural session of the 2-day Pakistan tibbi [medical] conference in Lahore. The conference is being attended by about 400 delegates from all over the country.

Acting Secretary Receives Egyptian Official

BK241141 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT
24 Nov 83

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Under Secretary ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid called on Acting Foreign Secretary Abdus Sattar in Islamabad yesterday. They discussed matters of mutual interest.

DAWN Reports on JUP Protest Meetings

GF250755 Karachi DAWN in English 19 Nov 83 p 10

[Text] Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, president of the defunct Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan [JUP], presided over a protest meet-

ing held at Masjid-i-Shuhada, Liaquatabad, after Juma prayers yesterday.

He said JUP's campaign would continue till the restoration of fundamental rights, withdrawal of press censorship and "advice" system, and peaceful transfer of power to people's elected representatives.

Other party leaders who spoke on the occasion included Prof. Shah Faridul Haq, Maulana Abdus Subhan Khan and Sufi Ayaz Khan Niazi.

The meeting continued till 'asr prayers. A sizeable gathering, which included MRD political activists, listened to Maulana Noorani and others amidst slogans.

The demonstration passed off peacefully.

In other mosques of the city also the defunct JUP held protest meetings.

DAWN Lahore bureau adds: The defunct JUP held protest meetings in various mosques of Lahore. The main gathering was held at Noori Masjid near railway station where speeches were delivered by JUP Secretary-General Maulana Abdus Sattar Niazi and Malik Akbar Saqi.

Slogans condemning martial law and demanding restoration of democracy were repeatedly raised by people. JUP workers continued to chant slogans outside the mosque for about 10 minutes.

After Maulana Niazi and Malik Saqi had left the mosque, a small batch of people started shouting anti-government slogans and went round a park facing the railway station. Although the police were present nearby, they did not make their presence felt and no untoward incident took place.

Addressing the gathering, Maulana Niazi said JUP did not want to take law into its hands. The meetings were being held to organise public opinion for launching a movement. He hoped the government would read the writing on the wall and accede to the popular demand to transfer power to elected representatives.

He, however, cautioned that if sanity did not prevail, his party would be left with no option but to issue calls for total strike in business centres and private and public industries.

According to our staff correspondent in Peshawar, Agha Syed Mohammad Amir Shah Qadri Gilani, provincial chief of the defunct JUP, addressed the Juma congregation in the local Jahangirpura mosque. He demanded immediate lifting of martial law and restoration of power to people's elected representatives.

Foreign Currency Notes Reported Missing

GF250613 Karachi DAWN in English 20 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 19 — Foreign currencies worth several million rupees, printed in Pakistan, were found missing before they could be handed over to the countries concerned.

According to a report, some Muslim countries had placed orders with the Pakistan Security Printing Corporation for the printing of their currencies, a few months ago. Formal contracts were later signed.

The currency notes printed by the corporation were, however, found missing when the time came to deliver them.

A high-ranking officer of the corporation, when contacted by *DAWN*, said that stern action would be taken against culprits after the completion of an inquiry.

Finance Ministry Denial

GF251212 Dubai *KHALEEF TIMES* in English
25 Nov 83 p 18

[By correspondent]

[Text] Islamabad — A Finance Ministry spokesman has denied press reports that millions of currency notes printed for foreign countries by the Pakistan Security Printing Corporation have been found missing. The corporation has not undertaken printing of currency notes for foreign countries for the last several years, he said.

Briefs

Trade With Iran — Islamabad, Nov 19 — Pakistan is to start trade with Iran via land route in local currency under the new border trade agreement, official sources said here today. The Pakistan chief controller of imports and exports has invited applications for the import of zeera, medicinal herbs, dates, dry fruits and natural sulphur and for the export of textiles and tarpaulin, leather (tanned and semi tanned), surgical instruments, sports goods, sewing machines, fishmeal and paper sacks. The basis of licensing will be determined by the chief controller of imports and exports taking into consideration the value applied for and the total value fixed under the border trade agreement. [Text][Karachi *DAWN* in English 20 Nov 83 p 7 GF]

BANGLADESH

PRC Naval Commander Views Naval Exercise

BK241109 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Bangladesh Navy ships [BNS] yesterday carried out a sea exercise in the Bay of Bengal with the visiting Chinese naval commander of PLA, Admiral Liu Huaqing, on board the flagship *BNS Abu Bakhar*. The exercise was carried out under the tactical command of the chief of the naval staff, Rear Admiral M.A. Khan. Newly commissioned missile boats, frigates, and gunboats Bangladesh Navy [BN] flotilla took part in the exercise held in the [word indistinct] combat condition. The exercise was greatly appreciated by the Chinese commander.

A crest of the flagship *BNS Abu Bakhar* was presented to Admiral Liu to commemorate his visit to the BN flotilla.

Earlier, the Chinese commander flew to the naval training complex, *BNS Sahid Muazzam*, at Kaptai. He walked round various training schools and appreciated the growing development of technical facilities in the Bangladesh Navy.

SRI LANKA

Jayewardene: All-Party Meeting To Discuss Tamil

BK240732 Hong Kong AFP in English 0711 GMT 24 Nov 83

[By Neville de Silva]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Nov 24 (AFP) — Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene will soon call an all-party conference to discuss the Tamil minority question, and may invite the non-parliamentary separatist Tamil party to attend if the conference advises, he said.

President Jayewardene told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he would summon the meeting as early as possible after returning from New Delhi on December 1, to consider proposals evolved so far to grant Tamils greater regional autonomy.

He said that if the meeting decided that the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), the main Tamil party urging the establishment of an independent Tamil state in the North and East, should participate in the discussions, he would invite it too.

The president has previously said the government would not talk with the Tamil party unless it first abandoned its policy of separatism. Observers consider his current willingness to invite it if the conference decided a step forward in the negotiating process.

"(President) Jayewardene's decision to abide by the decision of the all-party conference shows that he is keen to find a solution to the Tamil problem," an observer said.

Cabinet Agrees To Drop Suit Against BBC

BK250613 Colombo SUN in English 17 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] On the advice of Attorney-General Siva Pasupathy, Cabinet has agreed to drop the idea of prosecuting the BBC and certain other foreign publications on defamatory statements made by them on the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs Cyril Mathew.

It was the view of the Attorney-General that any attempt by the state to assume jurisdiction in respect of acts committed in other countries, particularly by citizens not of Sri Lanka, would be regarded in International Law as impinging on the sovereignty of that other country.

Political Delegation Leaves for Damascus

*LD241106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT
24 Nov 83*

[Text] A high-ranking political delegation, led by Mir Salim, president's chief adviser, and accompanied by the director general of our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in charge of Asia and Africa, left today for Damascus. This delegation is taking a message from Mr Khamene'i to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

According to this report, in their meeting with Syrian officials, the members of the political delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran will have discussions and exchanges of views about important current affairs of the region, the events in northern Lebanon, and bilateral relations.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communiques**Communique No 1,552**

*LD231721 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT
23 Nov 83*

[Communique No 1,552 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The intense fire of the combative forces of Islam in the Val-Fajr IV operational sector yesterday prevented enemy movements, destroyed two 130-mm batteries and one Katyusha of the Saddamist forces, and damaged three 130-mm batteries and two Katyushas. The Islamic combatants' fire also killed or wounded a number of Iraqi troops.

The heavy artillery fire of our forces in the Piranshahr, Hajj 'Umran, and Sar Dasht operational sectors on enemy positions and supply routes destroyed several vehicles of the mercenaries. Exchanges of fire also continued on the border fronts of Bakhtaran and Ilam and, as a result of the Islamic combatants' fire on enemy positions and fortifications, four trucks, one ammunition depot, and three trenches were destroyed and two tanks were damaged.

Our forces on the southern fronts yesterday fired on enemy positions and concentration points, inflicting losses on them. The timely fire of our forces also prevented operations by the enemy patrol groups.

During exchanges of fire along the banks of the Arvand Rud, one observation post and a number of enemy trenches and foxholes were set on fire and destroyed and a number of the aggressors were killed.

The enemy's long-range artillery fire yesterday damaged two residential units in the city of Abadan.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Communique No 1,553

*LD241755 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT
24 Nov 83*

[Communique No 1,553 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past 24 hours, exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued between our forces and the Saddamist mercenaries on the Piranshahr, Sar Dasht, and Marivan operational fronts. While consolidating and repairing their defense positions, our forces brought enemy positions, fortifications, and units under heavy fire. By dispatching patrol groups and setting up observation posts, they also brought the Iraqi forces' movements and construction operations under surveillance and inflicted losses and casualties on them. In the Piranshahr region, more than 20 Saddamist mercenaries were killed and some of their positions were destroyed.

On the Bakhtaran and Ilam border fronts, exchanges of fire continued sporadically between our powerful forces and the Saddamist mercenaries. The combatants of Islam, while carrying out defense measures, with full vigilance brought the movements of enemy units and patrol groups under their control and directed heavy fire against their defense positions and supply routes. Losses and casualties were inflicted on the aggressive Iraqi Ba'thist forces. On the Bakhtaran border fronts, four enemy vehicles were destroyed or put out of action and several trenches, foxholes, and observation posts and an enemy heavy machinegun were set on fire.

On 22 November, a group of our forces penetrated the enemy's defense zone in the Mehran region and carried out reconnaissance operations. They discovered a considerable quantity of RPG-7 ammunition, combat grenades, and communication items left by the Iraqi forces in the region.

Sporadic exchanges of fire also continued on the southern fronts. Our combatants defended their positions and controlled Iraqi movements. They opened fire on enemy infantry and artillery positions, silenced enemy fire, and set fire to 6 of the Saddamist mercenaries' trenches and killed or wounded 17 of their troops.

During a series of exchanges of fire on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, the combatants of Islam fired on enemy positions and fortifications and inflicted major damage on the Qishlah Garrison in Iraq. They destroyed more than 10 light and heavy weapons trenches of the Saddamist mercenaries and killed or wounded a number of their crew.

Yesterday, as a result of the fire of the Saddamist mercenary criminals, the city of Abadan suffered losses; six houses and shops were damaged.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Guards Commander Describes Anti-Invasion Maneuver

LD232335 Tehran IRNA in English 2014 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Tehran, Nov 23, IRNA — "The 20-million-strong army will prepare itself in order not to be taken by surprise in a war which may take place by the superpowers against the Islamic revolution," IRGC [Islamic Revolution Guards Corps] Commander Mohsen Reza'i said today. (He was) speaking on the preparations for the "Azadi Quds" (liberation of Quds) maneuver. Reza'i told IRNA that despite the final objectives of the maneuver, it will firstly be a step to train the Islamic forces to defend the Islamic revolution against the conspiracies of the United States and the Soviet Union.

"The (Islamic forces) will take part in a coordinated operation in areas where the superpowers might enter (Iran) and while learning the complete situation of the roads and the geographic conditions, they will be prepared for the swift suppression of the enemy," Reza'i said.

On Friday forces taking part in this maneuver will receive arms and ammunition with instructions from the nation-wide branches of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps for participation in the maneuver which will take place in the near future.

For a week beginning Saturday, there would also be [words indistinct] the anniversary of Imam Khomeyni's historic call for the formation of the 20-million-strong army.

Leaders Speak at Funerals for Lebanon Victims

Guards Corps Commander

LD231427 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Excerpt] With clenched fists, chanting: Death to America, Death to Israel, and Death to France, vast multitudes of the hezbollahi people of Tehran took part in the funeral of the pure martyr victims of the Zionist crime in Jabal Amal in Lebanon, thus glorifying their heroic children. Musavi-Ardebili, president of the Supreme Court; a few Cabinet members; a number of deputies from the Islamic Consultative Assembly; military and security officials; units from the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, [IRGC] the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic, the Gendarmerie, and the police; members of the families of the martyrs, employees of government and revolutionary organizations; and members of the public took part in the funeral. Having assembled in front of the former American den of espionage, the participants took part in the ceremonies of beating their breasts and singing dirges.

According to this report, Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, gave a speech at the glorious gathering of the hezbollahi people in front of the den of espionage, elaborating on the disgraceful defeat of America and France in Lebanon.

Condemning the satanic crimes of the joint American, French, and Israeli forces in bombing Ba'labakk in Lebanon, he glorified those who had been martyred as the result of that crime, adding:

Great powers know that with the presence of Islamic forces in Lebanon, the Israeli and Lebanese Governments will not be able to implement their anti-Islamic plans, and that the Islamic forces will decisively continue their struggles and will march toward Jerusalem through Karbala.

He referred to the fear of the superpowers of the power of faith and the fighting capability of the fighters of Islam:—The superpowers with all their capabilities are mobilized to kill a number of Muslim guards in Lebanon. The French crime in Ba'labakk was carried out after the defeat of the joint American and French forces in Lebanon.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps commander added: By blowing up the buildings where French and American forces were stationed, the Lebanese Muslim forces proved that Islamic Lebanon will not be a place for stationing foreign troops and that as long as aliens remain in Lebanon their response will be bullets. With this move, the Lebanese people once again conveyed the message of Muslim masses to world arrogance. He emphasized: The defensive war of our nation against criminals is first and foremost against America and at the first opportunity we will mobilize all our forces to confront American conspiracies.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps commander also announced: The presence of a limited number of Muslim forces in Lebanon is not the sign of the start of our struggles against anti-Islamic conspiracies. These few forces are only engaged in training and Islamic preaching. The Iranian forces in Lebanon are teaching the Lebanese people the methods of defending their families.

Referring to the strong bond between Iranian and Lebanese forces in their fight against world arrogance, he said: The presence of Iranian forces in Lebanon will give courage to the Muslim Lebanese forces in the continuation of their struggle against Zionist, American, and French occupationists.

Prime Minister Musavi

LD241946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] The central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Martyr's Foundation of the Islamic Revolution have held glorious memorial ceremonies to honor the memory of the 13 vanguards of the Jerusalem front who gained the exalted status of martyrdom in the bombing raids on Ba'labakk in Lebanon, carried out by the planes of the Jerusalem-occupying regime and the French Socialists-Zionists.

Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, a number of deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, several responsible officials, families of the martyrs, self-sacrificing forces of the revolution, and various strata of the ever-vigilant people of Tehran were present at these ceremonies, which were held in the Shahid Motahhari High School.

During these ceremonies, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi made a detailed speech on the unity between the Lebanese fronts

struggling against the Jerusalem-occupying regime and the battlefronts in the south and west of our country.

In part of his speech, the prime minister said that these days our nation is once again seeing that it is very faithful to the slogans chanted in the course of the revolution and during its uprising against the United States and other powers. He added that one of the slogans chanted by our nation in the course of the Islamic Revolution was for the liberation of Jerusalem and today we are seeing how far our nation backs this slogan and the extent to which the Islamic Revolution is in line with the path drawn by our martyrs.

In another part of his address, the prime minister said that we are now holding ceremonies in memory of two martyred brothers; one was martyred on the first frontline of struggle against Israel in Lebanon and the other on the western and southern fronts of our country. This shows how connected these fronts are.

Musavi reviewed the conspiracies hatched by the superpowers to separate various nations and differentiate them by their history and nationality. Referring to the closure of the French Paleontological Institute by the Islamic Republic of Iran, he said: Is France really so interested in the civilization of the Islamic countries that it invests in these countries for 100 years? And has the West become so humanitarian as to write the history of the Islamic countries? If we carefully study other similar circumstances we realize that this is a plot hatched by the superpowers throughout the world. He added that the cultural backgrounds which became well established among the Islamic countries in this century are more responsible for the backwardness of the Islamic countries than the military capabilities of the major powers: one of these cultural backgrounds is the attitude of nationalism.

Speaking of morals and principles in the Islamic Republic, Musavi said: The aim of the Islamic Revolution is to dismantle the vast cultural backgrounds established by the former regime and the United States; the Islamic Revolution believes that it has gained victory by being global and the final victory will come when we give up selfish interests and think of higher and spiritual values and global issues.

In connection with the export of the revolution, the conspiracies of the superpowers, and the false propaganda of the foreign mass media on Iran's links with the Jerusalem-occupying regime, the prime minister said overt and extensive efforts were made on this issue at a time when our nation was prepared to give martyrs for the liberation of Jerusalem. It is under these circumstances that Israel has been dragged into an armed struggle against some forces which regard themselves as the followers of the imam. In this same connection, we can understand the importance of this brave and wise move of the Guards Corps and we see that, despite 5 years of propaganda, Israel has been forced to stop this stance because of the developments in Lebanon.

Continuing his remarks, the prime minister said that what has taken place in Lebanon and has brought a complex problem to Israel, France and other powers is the fact that they see that the movement against the powers and Israel is gradually becoming Islamic and is coming out of the nationalistic framework and is

moving toward ideologically motivated solutions and criteria; this will have the power to mobilize 1 billion Muslims and billions of the oppressed people in the world, a fact which terrifies Israel and which forces it and France to resort to such deeds.

The prime minister went on to say that we have not deployed a division of the Guards Corps in Lebanon; contrary to the claims made by the major powers, those guards in Lebanon have not taken money or arms there; the only thing they have taken with them is the slogan, "God is the greatest," which they have picked up from our own nation and taken there. The most important point is the blood of these dear martyrs, which not only would foil all the propaganda plots throughout the world, but could also unite all the Muslim nations in future.

Chah Bahar Renamed Bandar Beheshti

GF250740 Karachi DAWN in English 20 Nov 83 p 9

[By staff correspondent]

[Text] The port city of Chah Bahar, once the most prestigious military base of deposed shah of Iran, has been renamed Bandar Beheshti after Ayatollah Beheshti, who was killed along with 73 other top leaders in a Tehran blast two years ago.

He was the chief justice of the Iranian Revolutionary Court and the chief mentor of the Islamic Republican Party (IRP).

Bandar Beheshti is being revived as a major port to handle the bulk of Iranian cargo from outside world as other ports are located in the war zone and are considered unsafe for handling the cargo.

Radio Moscow Policy on Gulf War Criticized

GF240654 Tabriz Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Precious friends: On numerous occasions, we have talked about the stance of Western media and it is clear that the information media of the superpowers revive various issues in an attempt to show the war of the righteous against the unrighteous in a different way, to usurp the rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to defend Iraq's aggression in order to secure their imperialist interests.

As you know, the policy adopted by the Soviet Union on Iran's Islamic Revolution has two sides: the (?theories) in the Kremlin and the occurring facts. After the beginning of the imposed war, the Soviet Union, which is the most important military ally of Iraq and the biggest arms seller to the Baghdad Ba'th regime, attempted to keep its activities secret. The silence of the Kremlin leaders toward the Baghdad's transgressions is nothing new and the war revealed that instead of criticizing Iraq's transgressions and halting the violence of Saddam's regime, it is attempting to show that Baghdad's regime is right and even anti-imperialist.

On various occasions, the information media of the Soviet Union have stated that the imperialists are instigators of this war and that international imperialism wants this war to continue. They have said that these two anti-imperialist countries, that is, Iran and Iraq, by fighting each other will not be able to struggle against the imperialists and thus the imperialists are giving all types of help to the Baghdad regime to continue the war.

The policy of the information media of the Soviet Union on the war is to present Iraq as peace-loving and Iran as a warmongering country. Within the range of this anti-propaganda, Radio Moscow last week quoted the *PRAVDA* daily commentator as saying that according to reports received the victims number a few hundred thousand and that all the bloodshed is futile and meaningless. When the mercenary leaders of Baghdad attack Iran's towns with rockets and kill and wound hundreds of innocent people, Radio Moscow does not even make the slightest comment about it, but when the brave soldiers of Islam achieve victories in the battlefields and repel the attacks of the antirevolutionaries or behead them, Radio Moscow all of a sudden remembers the human crimes and talks about human losses with a painful heart.

We see that Radio Moscow defends the defeated Baghdad leaders more beautifully than Baghdad radio does and does not even make the slightest reference to the transgressions, crimes, and killings and holds the Islamic Republic of Iran responsible for prolonging the war. Radio Moscow goes on saying that Tehran's decision to continue the war until victory reveals the chauvanist nature of the Iranians.

We really must ask you whose hearts are in pain, why didn't you speak even one word about Iraq's chauvanism at the beginning of the war when Iraq was engaged as commander of the Al-Qadisiyah and Arab nationalism and was trespassing the boundaries of the Islamic Republic of Iran? Today, when the Islamic Republic of Iran states that the aggressor will be punished and beheaded, the issue of chauvanism arises. Why didn't you speak about chauvanism when the defeated commander of

Al-Qadisiyah was making speeches about dividing Iran and overthrowing the Islamic Revolution in such a way that the world people were getting deaf? Today, when the miserable leader of Baghdad is standing at the edge of the abyss and is pleading for peace, you have become his spokesman.

The path adopted by those residing in the Kremlin will not be able to hinder the compensation of the crimes by Saddam and his colleagues and will not be able to rescue Saddam from destruction. They will be more [word indistinct] in the future and particularly the Kremlin's [word indistinct] and come to the conclusion that the neither East nor West policy adopted by the Islamic Republic of Iran is right and that day is not far away.

Majlis Rejects Tabriz Deputy's Resignation

*LD241334 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT
24 Nov 83*

[Excerpt] Our correspondent reports on today's open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly:

This morning's open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, held under the chairmanship of Hasemi-Rafsanjani, first studied the articles of the bill on the constitution of the Ministry of Construction Crusade. The proposals put forward by the deputies on each of the articles were debated and after the approval of one of the articles of the bill, debate was postponed to the forthcoming open session.

In accordance with Articles 23, 24, and 25 of the Majlis' regulations, the resignation of 'Abbas Duzdüzani, deputy for Tabriz from his seat in the Majlis was debated. After a speech by him, Messrs Seyyed Hasan Musavi-Tabrizi, deputy for Hashtrud; 'Ali Movahhedi-Saveji, deputy for Saveh; and Mohsen Rahani, deputy for Khodabandeh, spoke opposing the resignation. After a vote, the Tabriz deputy's resignation was not approved.